Business Notices.

SPRING STYLE OF HATS.—BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st. will introduce the new style on Wannesday. @ Nameusi, between Liberty-st, and Muiden-

LEARY & Co.'s QUARTERLY, MARCH, 1851. - Ma-kers of the best Hot and Istroducers of Styles in quarterly pa-terns for Gentlemen's wear learny & Co. Hutters, Aster House, Broadway. STEARNS, HUTCHINSON & Co., wholesale dealers in

STEARNS, HOTCHINGOL LINESS, EMPROTORAIRS, LACES, MATCHAS, HOMESS, MILLINESS GOODS, &c. Merchants from overy section are invited to examine our stock before parchasing.

SYLAMN, HOTCHINGOL & CO.

Nos. 12 and 14 Warrenet., four doors below Breadersy.

PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL - AND GHANGE.

Immense materractive Shock!

MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & CO. Paving removed into their spicalid new warehouse, entrances 147 Market and No. 21 North Fourth at, are opening for the spreade an entrance.

If Market and No. 21 North Fourth at, are opening for the apring Frede an assortment of SILE AND FARCY GOODS.

Had for extent and variety will surpass any stock ever offered in that market. Entering into their new store, which is our or THE LARGERY IN AMERICA with a business of an unaissal amount afready established, and intending largely to increase it, especially with those who tay you case, and believing that the fairness system in jubining goods is to have UNIFORM FRICES.

They will be compelled to sell at a much smaller profit than can possibly be afforded where long credits are given.

Under their case and since their system the necessity for charging large profit does not exist, and by selling their goods at a VINY SHALL ADVANCE ON THE FOREIGN COFF.

They mean to make it the INTEREST of every judge of goods to buy upon the following TRIMS

Cash buyers will receive a discount of eix per cent. If the money be paid in parfection, within ten days from date of bill.

Uncourset money will only be taken at its market value on the day it is received.

To merchants of audoubted standing a credit of six months will be ven if desired.

given if desired.

Where most y is remitted in advance of maturity a discount at the rate of 12 percent, per amount will be allowed.

They ask from merchants sisting the eastern cities the favor of an examination of their stock being satisfied that they will be convinced that it is not for their interest to pay the large profits that are also-lastly essential to those who give long credits.

WORTH REMEMBERING .- A new Clothing Emporium his just been opene by the undersigned at No. 106 Fulton-st, with an entirely fresh and handsomely made stock of closhing, adapted to all exame cut and trimmed in the best styles and will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

N.B.—All styleies guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

EDWARD T. HACKETT,

Clothing Empedium,
No. 106 Fulton et.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY WILL be prepared on and after the lat March, 1884, to receive application for Insurance on Marne, and Transportation and Navigation risks.

Assets \$500.000, in notes in advance of promisms.

Odice No. 2 Merchante Exchange.

Charles Lamson,
Alex M feavrence,
Arthur Leary,
Mortimer Livingston,
W. A. Piatenine,
Frederick W. Read,
P. A. H. Renauld, Thomas Rigney, C. H. Sand, Edward F. Sanderson, F. A. Shumscher, Watts Sherman, Cornelius K. Sutton, Symmel Thompson, Satonel Thompson, John S. Williams, William S. Wilson Kanes, Provident

REMOVAL.—EMITH & LOUNSBERY would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 43 Peurisa, to No. 436 Broadway, (one door below Grandest.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Syring Styles, containing of Mossic, Velvet, Tapostry, Brossols, Three-ply and Ingrain

CARPETINGS.

English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade. FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publish

PIANOS.—Just what will meet the wants of all.

Pianos of schrowledged and guaranteed superioray for a very
low price. All Pianos warranted to give entire actionation or purchase none; refunded. New Pianos to rent. Second-Hand Pianos,
with or without the Kollish at great bargains. To sult some purchasers, monthly payments are taken. Large discounts and most
accommodating terms given to wholesale buyers.

HOMACE WAYERS, No. 333 Broadway.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES.-Long known, se-

REMOVAL OF RIRD'S HAT ESTABLISHMENT,-The sheriber her removed from his old location to No. 40 Nessuest, twen Liberty-in and Maiden-lane. Our business, as heretofore, be mainly confined to the production and sale of the hest qualities for all the mainly confined to the production and sale of the hest qualities of a history here when the sale of a history here with the sale of a history here when the sale of the history of the sale of the sa

BIRD, No. 43 Nassau-st., between Liberty and Malden-lane

in the world. Depot. No. 197 Fearl-st, one door below Mahlen-lane

CARD TO THE FURILIC—COMPLETION OF THE ST.

NUMBERS.—The proprieors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway,
New-York, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the
travelling public that the last addition to the building consisting of
the southern wire, having been completed and furnished, the cariolated completed according to its original design, and offering ample
accommodistion for one thousand persons, is now open for the reception of guasia. The new section, opened this syrine, is fifted up and
tunnished in the same samptions say less the other portions of the
entablishment. The St. Nikholas, as perfected, contrain as hundreapartments, of which there hundred are in family suites, and is contestedly the large at end most commodious hoved in the world. The
proprietors tender their warmest thanks for the support which has
rendered their undersaking so encosessed, and trust that the increased
unapartments to which inday have been heretolore subjected, in
consequence of their inability of accommodiate tham.

TREADWELL, ACKER & Co. St. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway. LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTIONS. The subscribers have on hand ton abousand leace and Musin Cur-tains from \$1 to \$20 each, and will sell for a for days only, at low than cost of importation. Also the chespest place in the world to buy Window shades. KELTY & FERGUSON, No 2003 Broadway and No 54 Roade-at.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds his regular semi-weekly ale of Stocks and Bonds Turs Day, at 17j o'clock, at the Merchants' achange. For further particulars we refer to his advertisement in mether column.

ELIAS HOWE, Jr., vs. SEWING MACHINES.-I would ELIAS HOWE, Jr., VS. SEWING MACHINES.—I would respectfully sex, is there are person who is at all sequented with the Sewing Machine controvers now in progress, and who has read the boas ing and threatening manifestors of Elias Howe, Jr., that is not shocked and sickened at his aregant and preposterous seasonstones? And expecially when it is considered that within a few days he had inneard to teatiment, taken before four operation of the state of the City of New York, combig from witnesses of untimpsehold and uniquestlemable character, numbering in all thirteen mersons, who manime my depend quen out that ne eye-pointed uncelle was a prominent feature in my shuttle and interrook attirch Sewing Machines, by them examines my depend quen out that ne eye-pointed uncelle was a prominent feature in my shuttle and interrook attirch Sewing Machines, by them examines any depend quen out that the eye-pointed uncelle was a prominent feature in my shuttle and interrook attirch Sewing Machines, by them examines dwhile in effective operation as early as 1831 and 1835. Neither the type direct of Howe, nor the monetrous jadicial as emption that these witnesses were mistaken, can alter the innortant truths they establish. The hearing before the U.S. Pateu Office, fixed for the 27th inst., about which Howe is studiously effect will enable him as well as myself to prove the date of our respective investions, and by priority test our several claims according to law. Although he boars both yellowing at Boaton vanished what he term "the old hugbeer of Walter Hunti's claims" ne is profoundly allent as to the real astorn which is gathering at Washington. Verity "coming events cost their shadows before."

Mr. Howe, in the midset of his warnings, threatenings, and Hanitess claims, condescendingly promises to funish, grantiously, copies of the late decision in his flavor in Boson, a which, I suppose, he means an argument lately delivered from the Boach, attempting to show that memones witnesses, who testified positively to facts within the

SEWING MACHINES-CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—
All persons making, using or selling Sewing Machines, wherein the
eye-pointed needle is employed, are hereby notified that unless they
precure a fleenes from the undereigned they will be proceeded
against legally for infringement of the original patent granter to John
J. Greeneigh, Eag. on the 27th day of Fohrury, 1842. That patent
was the first ever granted, and is the only patent covering the
grouved and the eye-polisted needle in the Sawing Machines now in use
infringe upon the Greeneigh patent. That patent has been assigned
to a new endeavoring to crush us, and to disturb and oppress the industrious oftieres of New York.

L. M. Sinder & C., No. 322 Breadway.

SEWING MACHINESS—CAUTION — All persons under

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—All persons making selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with the eye near the point, without a lecuse from me, are hereby forbidden infringing my passest of Sept. 10, 1846, under the passity of the law. See a list of my licenses in "Machinery" column inside; also the recent decision of the U.S. Court, suppling the use of Singer's machines in Massachusetts. The public are hereby informed that J. J. Greenough never patented, or covered by a patent in the meat remote desires, the grooved and eye pointed needle. The ascertion that be did so is totally false und without foundation in the truth, and is but another edition of the Walter Huat above tion.

E. HOWE, Jr. No. 370 Broadway.

Security Machines & Wilson

SEWING MACHINES.—The WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES.—The WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Compans have removed their office and ware-rooms to No. 933 Broadway, where manufacturers and all others interested in this "time and labor-saving" machine are respectfully invited to call, and by a careful examination satisfy themselves of the fast, that a greater variety of work can be done, and well done, on this machine than any hereotorier defered to the public.

1,500 BROWN TABLE CLOTHS .- Warranted all Linen. for 4 worth 10/, slightly wet on board the Africa.

G. B. Wit Leams & Co., 250 Greenwich st.

G. B. WILLIAMS & Co., 220 Greenwich et.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!—Dr. WHITINEY'S HEMORRIAGE ANTIBOTE, an infalluble remedy for bleeding at the
lungs stomach, uterus, &c. may be used in the most delicate cases
with certain success. Frice #3. Sold at #2 Nazama-et, second floor.

Blood! Blood! Blood! To MINISTERS AND LAWYERS.—Constant use of them. Break's Polmonic Wafers can be

the lusse surely lajures them. Bryan's Pelmonic Wafers can be carried in your pocket, next handy and soothing to the irritated lungs. Try them. I wenty-five centra box. For sale by C. V. Chickennan & Co., No. 31 Barelay-at, General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

FOLLIES OF LIFE.—People semetimes become so esposed is money-making as to lose sight of the recently of preserving life and beaith to enjoy money. Radionard's Russia Salve cures burns, scales sorce piles, chilblains, chapped kanda tetters, &c. Sold by C. H. RIKE No. 182 Broadway: A. B. & D. Sarvo, Wholesale Agents: C. V. CLICKENER & Co., REDDING & CO., ROS-Hallett, Davis & Co.'s splendid Piano-Fortes,

in every variety of style, with or without Coleman's Hollion Attackment, constantly on hand, and for sale at the manufacturer's lowest prices, wholesale or retail. The grand Plano, so much ad-mitted at Gockele's farewell concert, may be seen at BERRY & GORDON'S, No. 297 Broadway. Gentlemen in want of really good-fitting and good-westing Shirta or other furnishing goods, can procure them at very low prices at A. T. Maron's Excelsior Shirt Store, No. 6:2 Orand-4t. Ear Allen. A. T. M. is not only the manufacture of the celebrated good-fitting Shirts, but also a successful teacher of the act of cutting shirts to St.

striped Spring Elke have just here opened at G. M Bourse's and Counted course's concern one and at take new Spring Shawis of the striped Spring Shawis of the at designs, as Spring D laines, very choice patterns; the at designs, as Spring D laines, very choice patterns; the striped Spring Shawis of the striped Spring Spring

WEO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT!-Quite a number

NEW MUSIC. —"Suny Anna Simpson," "Gently Down the Stream," Be Chaers, Boys," sang with great applicably Weeds, Minerels, Damed and Love Sciottisches, Young America Polls, Titl sphended Vignette, just published by Brancy & Gornos, 50, 50 Broad way.

odeons and Reed Organs, of 4, 41 and 5 octaves, with 2 and 4 stops, the largest and best assortanent in this city, at (s), \$40, \$45, \$65, \$75, \$160 and \$150. Also one Church Organisth 6 stops for \$175 at BERRY & Gondon's No 207 Broadway. ith stops for \$170 at Brakev a Gordons No. 25 research MELODEONS.—The double-keyed Melodeons of Goodman & Baldwin, and those of S. D. & H. W. Smith, for which obsacs Warrass, No. 353 Broadway, is Sule Agent are acknowledged to be the hest, as they are the only constuned in the equal imperament. For sale at very less prices.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH has reduced his terms for Instruction in Permanship to the sum of #2 for the course. Fai particulars may be found in this day's Herald, or in calling for a cir or lar at the rooms No. 362 Broadway, comer of Franklin st.

RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. -A flamingo looks well in red feathers, but a human

A nearly of the season of the St. black of brown. Sold and applies. Sold and Tourist.

\$1,000-No. 60 COURTLANDT-ST.—The Dépôt for the sele of Dr. Touriss's celebrated Venetian Liniment, is removed to the shove run her. It is warranted superior to anything else for the cage of Cholera. Croop. Courbs. Cole. Dysentery. Chronic-Reumstim &c. or no pay. Sold by all the Drundsta. None centine, unless signed S I. Touris. Price 25 and 50 cents.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BACTHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is removed to No 223 Broadway, opposite to the Fack, where he has the last accommodation in the world for the application of his famous Hair Dye, and the sales of his usely invented Wige and Tongers. Nine private rooms on one floor.

STILL ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE SPRUCE-ST. FIRE. Siles C. Herring, Esq.—Dear Sir. It is with gratinude and pleasure, that I inform you of the complete success of your celebrates Salarander Sal

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Aggregate Circulation, 111,000 Copies. THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

The following are our prices for advertising DAILY TRIBUNE 61 00 5 40 6 00

The above scale of prices applies to ordinary Advertise ents, class:fied under appropriate heads. SPECIAL NOTICES-First Page-ONE SHILLING a line

each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than SEVESTY-FIVE CENTS each insertion.

BUSINESS NOTICES-Fourth Page, before the leader TWENTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.

Religious Notices and Notices from those wanting Emplayment, not exceeding 25 words, will be inserted for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each insertion. Advertisements may be inserted every day; or once,

twice, or three times a week, at the option of the advertiser. IN CITY ITEMS-Prefixed by the word [Advertisement,] TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion. About ten words average a line

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Advertisements inserted in THE SEMPWEEKLY TRIBUNE

published every Tuesday and Friday) for TES CESTS a TRIBUNE FOR CALIFORNIA. In the edition of THE TRIBUSE for circulation in Califor-

nia and on the Pacific Coast, Advertisemens will be inserted for TEN CENTS a line each insertion.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE. ents inserted in this paper, which has a circulation of 100,000 copies, for FIFTY CENTS a line each insertion. No less by the quarter or year.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-mot necessarily for publication, but as a superior of the read faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communication .

The price for advertising in the WEEKLY TAISUNE will hereafter be FIFTY CERTS a line, each insertion.

The circulation of the Weekly alone has now reached the unprosedented number of 100,000 copies.

The news from California received by the North Star on Saturday has no items of special interest to our readers. The fine clipper ship San Francisco from Francisco harbor. The North Star brings no specie on

For a powerful and interesting exposition of some of the most striking aspects of the Oriental Question, our readers are referred to the letter of Dr. Mary in another column.

On the Third Page will be found a report of the deinge in our State Legislature on Friday last; also, a resume of the business done during the tenth week of

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

This day, the Senate is to take up the bill providing that each white citizen of the United States, or immierant who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen, may claim, settle on, and in due time acquire a title to any quarter-section of the Public Lands duly surveyed and put in market, not previously bought or claimed by another, and not reserved from sale as containing mineral or for some public use.

It may be said that this is but a half-measure; and that is the fact. It ought to give native Americans as good a chance as white aliens, even though the former be black or copper colored; for if free land be the rightful portion of the Poor, what class needs or deserves it more than that which has cleared and tilled milliens of acres of this continent without recompense, and has never yet owned one acre for every hundred which it has rendered productive? And a true Homestead Law would not only permit landless men to take each a quarter-section of the Public Domain without price,

but would refuse to sell or convey more than a section to any body at any price. However, this bill as it is as good as can be got now, and we shall be very glad to chronicle its passage, with all its imperfections on its head." It cannot be battered into so bad a shape that it will not, should it pass, be the best act of this Congress. It will do more to equalize social conditions and enable the induslies instead of usurers and landlords than many even of its friends now anticipate. For it is not and never | wealth and population, but of intelligence and enterwas the Gevernment price of Public Lands that obthis moment many millions of acres of wild land on gress of these changes, the ideas formerly common to which no blow has ever been struck since they were the North and South on the subject of Slavery have surveyed, yet which are held up by speculators for rapidly fallen into oblivion throughout the southern ten, twenty and even fifty dollars an acre-which they are securing from time to time and will ultimately obtain for the whole if the present Land system is continued. But establish the Free Land | South, few if any open advocates. The southern doc-

OPENING OF NEW SPRING GOODS !- Very rich plaid | lize will be materially diminished. The settler will no longer find an unbroken belt of fifty to a hundred miles in width of Speculators' land between Mills, Schools and Churches and the Public Lands that may still be bought for ten shillings an acre. He will soon cease to be forced to choose between rearing his children in savage ignorance and sadeling his farm with a usurious mortgage. He may hope to have them instructed without dooming them to surrender his holding and plunge afresh into the dense wilderness.

When we consider how mighty are the interest, arrayed against the passage of this bill-those of the speculators in Lands and in Land Warrants, or Military Claims-the Railroad jobbers whose name is legion, and whose swallow is capacious enough for empireswe yet tremble lest the bill should fail. But the People desire the passage of this bill, and Congress knows it. Beaten in a fair issue we think it cannot be, and we trust it cannot be juggled to death. At all events, we are sure its friends in the Senate will spare no effort to

OUR TEMPERANCE LAW-TIME.

The Assembly will this week proceed to act upon the Liquor Prohibition act of the Senate, and we presume will act promptly as well as decisively. We fear it is fixed that the law is to take effect on the 1st of December next-almost nine months hence. And yet that period seems to us so ill chosen and perilous that we cannot refrain from making one more effort to change it, in the faint hope that this may even yet be

Mr. Dickinson, in moving the amendment which postpones the taking effect of the act from August to December, deprecated the excitement and bitterness that this measure in its original form would infuse into our next November Election. But how does the postponement better this ! Will our next Election be more pleasant and peaceful with twenty thousand open and legalized grogshops, each with a halter round its neck and barely a month's life left, yet fighting for a fresh reprieve or a full parden, than it would be if the grogshops were all closed or driven down cellar! Who can

The fact is just here—the one great obstacle to the enforcement of a Maine Law in our State is the amount of pecuniary interest which it assails. If no one were making money out of Liquor, or hoping to do so, we should have no trouble in sustaining and enforcing a most stringent Prohibitory Law. The tipplers are half of them on our side; of the really moderate drinkers two thirds have little feeling on the subject, or rather incline to aid us; and nobody will spend money and put forth exertions to defeat us but the distillers; brewers and sellers. They will fight us to the death; and the immediate question is-" Shall we supply them with "arms and ammunition!" That we do, by covering their business with a shield of legality until just after our next Election.

The great mistake was made when the idea of postporement was entertained at all. The act should have been passed in January or February and made to take effect in April. except that existing licenses should have been allowed to run till the 1st of May, when the whole business should have been absolutely forbidden. Then thousands would have refrained from hiring premises for gregshops or rum taverns after May, in view of the prospective effect of the act. They would have stepped out of rumselling as a business unlikely to pay, and found something else to do for the business year before us. But now they will be encouraged to hire premises which they must take for the year; and, having taken them, they will convince themselves that they must worry through the year somehow, and may as well go to prison as to the almshouse. The 1st of December is notoriously the worst time in the whole year for embarking in a new business, and the rumseller will hold on under the plea that he can't let his children starve. This will excite sympathy for him, and the simple fact that the law is not generally enforced will be urged by the Pratta and Brookses next winter as a good reason for repealing it.

-"But," say some, " do give the dealers time to wind up their business-they have grain or liquor on hand, and they will be ruined if brought to a halt too suddenly,"-Well, Sirs, every distiller or brower runed in that way will save fifty families of drinkers from ruin ; and the lesser evil should be preferred to the greater. And beside, there is a better use for all the grain now on hand than making liquor of it. The poor have hard word to get bread at present prices. and it is a sin to burn up grain in the distillery or brewery when it is sorely needed for food. There never could be a better time than the present for stopping the manufacture of alcoholic liquors.

But suppose we give them till next December to wind up, will they do it? Not they! They will make all they can sell and more to give away, in order to beat us next fall and upset our Law: after Election. they will claim that they have succeeded, and go on distilling and selling under the pretense that Prohibition has been condemned by the People: and when at this City, was totally wrecked on her entrance to San | length we open their eyes by voting down repeal and starting a few prosecutions, they will plead that they have been deceived or mistaken, so that they have not yet begun to wind up, and ask for more time. And

their plea will be quite as cogent then as it is now. We hope to beat them and sustain the Law any how: but it is rather hard that its enemies should have all the benefit of the hostility it will excite, and its friends none of the advantage of having it in operation in the great struggle to sustain or repeal it next fall. One would hardly suspect that such a posting of the antagonist forces had been effected by the friends of the measure.

THE SLAVE QUESTION. While the effects of this wicked and mischievous

Kansas-Nebraska bill are so deeply alarming at the North, will they be any the less potent or inflammatory at the South! The people of the South, no less than those of the North, will be influenced as to their opinions of its merits and expediency not in the least by any perty quibbles or ingenious constructions, not in the least by any exposition of the letter of the Constitution, but by what they may regard as its spirit. All the miserable, demagogue, Cass Douglas, hypocritical cant about "squatter sovereignty," they hold in as utter contempt as we do. The North and the South, or the leading portion of it, used to have some common feelings and opinions on the subject of Slavery. They used to regard it in common as an evil, a moral, political, economical evil. As such, they used to deplore it in common. As such, they used to join in ascribing its introduction to the avarice and political cunning of the mother country, against whose wickedness in blasting our helpless infancy with this withering curse they uttered in common many weighty maledictions. And then they would sink away together, with elongated faces and closed eyes, into low, inarticulate mounings, mingling their common tears over the hopelessness of any remedy. But since the admission of Missouri as a slave State, with the rapid trious poor to work and earn for themselves and fami- growth of the slave-breeding business, and the transfer to the South-west, not merely of the balance of prise : for, wish the removal thither of the bone and structed their settlement and oppressed the poor; it sinew of the South-the negroes, to-wit-the larger is the quadrupling of that price by speculation that has portion of the Southern brain has gone there too, to ground the face of the weak and needy. There are at put that bone and sinew in motion. With the pro-States: and though, like other persecuted and forbidden creeds, they may be ardently entertained by many secret adherents, they have at present, throughout the principle and the temptation to forestall and monopolitine at present is that Slavery is no evil. O no! It

is a positive good, the only safe basis of republican in stitutions. Viewing Slavery in this light, it is no wonder that the sentherners find a guarantee for it in the Federal Constitution, nor that they regard the Kansas-Nebraska bill as only a tardy and halting acknowledgment, (one, however, which will answer all practical purposes,) of their right under the Constitution to introduce this blessing for themselves-spite of any pretended squatter legislation to the contrary-into Kansas and Nebraska, and to hand it down to their posterity. The new and now predominant southern view of the

subject of Slavery has certainly for its advocates some advantages over the old one. It saves, for instance, Mr. Senator Hunter from the mortification of exclaiming with Patrick Henry- Would any one believe that "I am a master of slaves of my own purchase? I am "drawn along by the general inconvenience of living here without them. I will not-I cannot justify it." It saves Mr. Senator Mason from the shame of admitting with Jefferson that the ordinary course of life among the slave-holding Democrats of Virginia is nothing " but a perpetual exercise of the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submission on the other." Messrs. Hunter and Mason, so far from any such mortifying admissions, are able to crack their drivers' whips in the face of the Senate with all complacency, and to thank God for the foresight and benevolence of the mother country and the English slave-traders in stocking Virginia so well. Or, if in a melting mood, they can call up tender Mr. Badger to make the Senate shed tears over some romantic tale of the boyish embraces exchanged between himself and the dear old negro mammy by whom he was nursed. The being thus raised from the stool of repentance and confession-this finding one's sins and peccadilloes to have been all the while virtues and merits-is no doubt quite agreeable: and yet a sound-hearted man might possibly prefer to be mortified and penitent with Henry and Jefferson to being blatant and jubilant with Hunter and Mason, or even pathetic with Badger.

But however the introduction of this new doctrine may gratify the personal pride of the slave-holders, and may seem to justify all their accustomed insolence of demeanor, it cannot fail to be attended with the most decided and alarming political consequences, nor can they who have thus suddenly and unnecessarily laid open and made evident this broad, yawning, growing gulf between the two sections of the country, he considered as otherwise than desperate enemies to our internal quiet.

Slavery is an evil which ought to be confined within its existing limits. Slavery is a blessing which ought to be extended as widely as possible. These are two antagonistic propositions which admit of no possible reconciliation nor compromise. From the moment of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the North and the South will cease, so far as national political nction is concerned, to have any ideas in common on the subject of Slavery. The passage of that bill will be on the part of the slave-holders the open seizure, through the help of traitors, of a Territory dedicated to freedom. Judge us not, ye men of the South, judge not the men of the North by those few white slaves whose treacherous aid you have purchased, and who themselves will be among the very first to desert and betray you. Judge us not as the English Ministers judged us in 1774-5, by the reports of the office-holders among us. It is a contest we would gladly have deferred. But if you choose to march upon Lexingtonmarch, and take the consequences! And think not that a few Custom-House tories and mandamus counselors can save you, nor Brigadier Ruggles, with his name changed to Cushing, into the bargain.

ANNEXATION IN INNER ASIA.

The ominous conflict on the Danube seems after all to be but the prelude to that great struggle for dominion, which sooner or later is to be carried on across Central Asia, along the northern slopes of the Himelaya, by the borders, of Thibet and the great salt desert of Gobi, finally reaching the shores of the Pacific. Those vast table lands, which before the dawn of history had poured their swarms of invaders into the West-Scythians, Huns, Alans, Avars, Magyars, Turkomans-overrunning the East of Europe each in turn-seem destined now to come under Russian sway, and at some future epoch to become the source of further conquest and oppression. At all events Russia is extending her power thitherward with a steady and resistless progress, reducing region after region, and rendering the advanced post of yesterday a central point for the European news renders it highly probable that one of the Thibet, that known as the Khanat of Khiva and Bokhara, sgainst making it a text. has succumbed to Russian aggression. The conqueror, pay, the originator of the scheme thus crowned with success, is Gen. Peroffsky, one of the many ambitious persons in the Russian public service, to whom, rather than to any preconceived plans of the Czars, most of their aggressions and conquests for a century past are but are worthy, unexceptionable men. to be attributed.

Gen. Perofisky, the conqueror of Khiva, is of a rather irregular extraction, being a natural son of the celebrated Russian statesman and Embassador at Vicona. Count Rasoumoffsky, who died in that city in 1836, the last of his name. Perofisky is about sixty years of age. He was educated from earliest childhood for a military career, served in the Imperial Guards, was a youthful playfellow of the present Emperor, and probably to this fact owes his advancement to the higher grades of the army, as he has never achieved any special or extraordinary distinction as a soldier. Being haughty, ambitious, and to a certain degree independent in his relations to the other courtiers, he has naturally made many enemies, though he has enjoyed great favor with the Sovereign.

About 1833 Perofisky was intrusted with the government of the territory of Orenburg, the aborigines of which are the Bashkirs. It is an extensive and beautiful country, with a rich soil and varied metallurgic wealth. The Ural, the Oxus of antiquity, runs through it from north to south, bringing down golddust, and the mountains of sand upon its banks, though washed for centuries with improved processes still yield a considerable per centage of gold. In the administration of this region Peroffsky distinguished himself by a just and energetic rule. Such a country, lying partly in Europe and partly in Asia, opened an unbounded field for a man of enterprising ambition, and Peroffsky was not slow in availing himself of the advantages of his position. From this desire of distinction the idea of the conquest of Khiva and Bokhara originated. He submitted the question to the Czar, who, notwithstanding the opposition of several influential individuals, being desirous of affording an opportunity to his favorite of earning distinction, gave him full powers to raise the means and carry out his plans. The Khivans and Bokharans, jealous for their independence, had shut their territories against foreigners, and especially against the Russians and the English, carrying their exclusiveness in many cases to the extent of putting travelers and merchants to death. Thus arose frequent difficulties between Russia and Khiva, and an occasion was afforded at any time for a fresh quarrel. About the time of these difficulties several Poles, exiled for the conspiracy of 1833, were sent to Orenburg. Among them was a young man named Withewitch, of eminent talent and capacity, who in a short time learned and mastered the dialects of Bashkirs, Khivans and other Turkoman this young man into his employ as one of his secretaries and afterward appointed him his aide-de-camp. Preparatory to the intended expedition Witkewitch

was secretly sent to explore and survey the deserts through a (colored) glass darkly may see what we

with the country. He succeeded in this mission, traversed the desert and marked the proper places for the encampment of an invading army. Theuce he proceeded south, joined the Persian army, then beseiging Herat, gained great influence with the Shah, and assisted in directing operations. In this position he was finally found by Col. Burnes, English Commissioner, in whose report Withewitch is represented as an active, unserupulous and dangerous Russian agent. On his return to Orenburg. Peroffsky sent him to St. Petersburg to give the Emperor in person an account of his proceedings, and to submit to him his plans and charts. Just at that moment the English agent's report reached London, and created great excitement both in the press and in Parliament. Explanations were demended of Russia. For the purpose of hushing up the affair, Count Nesselrode in a dispatch to the Russian Minister at London, Count Pozzo di Borgo, disavowed Witkewitch, calling him an adventurer intriguing on his own account. Witkewitch read the report of the Parliamentary proceedings, together with Nesselrode's dispatch, which had got into the newspapers, retired to his own room, burnt all the papers and plans relating to the expedition, and blew out his brains.

Perofisky, though thus deprived of his guide and the information which he had gained could not retreat after the great preparations which for years he had been making. About 20,000 men and 10,000 camels were brought together. The expedition started in the winter of 1839. Deprived of the assistance of Witkewitch, the army lost its way in the desert between the Caspian and Aral Seas, was overtaken by the tempest of the steppes, called by the Russians Burian, which covers the earth in a few hours with snow to the depth of several feet, and in two nights lost all the camels. The men generally perished with cold and hunger, and a few only with their General succeeded in reaching Orenburg again.

Almost contemporaneous with Peroffsky's arrival there, came a courier from St. Petersburg, bringing him the decoration of St. George, the highest mark of distinction, which is only bestowed upon the conqueror of a province. So assured was the Emperor of success, that he conferred the order in advance of any report of the result of the expedition. Both master and servant were overwhelmed with ridicule. Per-offsky was deprived of the Government of Orenburg and returned to the Capital in disgrace. He soon found a protector, however, in the now so well known Prince Menchikoff, in whose views and opinions he fully coincides.

The Khan of Khiva, to prevent a renewal of the expedition, sent an envoy to St. Petersburg, where a sort of amicable convention was concluded, but the Russian government continued the work which Peroffsky had gun. Steamboats were sent to the Oral and to the River Yazartes, forts built along upon the Steppes, and thus preparations made for the future. About two years since Peroffsky was restored to the command of Orenburg through the influence of the Grand Duke Constantine, Menchikoff, and the entire ultra-Russian party, and if the report is true-which is by no means improbable, though it is contradicted at Constantinople-has in the corquest of Khiva at last succeeded in his ambitious schemes.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

There will be a spirited struggle in New-Hampshire at the Annual State Election to-morrow, and if the day prove as fair as is now promised, the vote will not fall below Sixty Thousand. Not being gifted with the prophetic faculty, we will set forth the material facts and leave our readers to predict for themselves.

There is a very deep and earnest fermentation in the State with respect to the Nebraska question, and a very full Whig and Free Soil vote will be polled on that account. We estimate the Whig vote at Twenty Thousand : the distinctive Free Soil at Ten Thousand. But the usual Democratic strength, if all drawn out, cousiderably exceeds these sums united, ranging somewhere from Thirty-two to Thirty-four Thousand.

But this will be somewhat reduced by the influence of Nebraska, which will keep some voters at home and incite others to vote the Free Soil ticket. Had the question been put to every voter last November-You who believe the Missouri Restriction on Slavery North of 36-30 was repealed by the Compremise of 1850, or that it should now be repealed, say Yes; contrary. No-" we are confident there would not have been one Yes to ten Noes. Party drill and party fealty have wrought changes since; but we think there are not yet fifteen thousand voters in the State who are in broad and established occupation of to-day. The late favor of Douglas's bill. In fact, so odious is it that the party organs all repudiate it as an issue in the pending most powerful countries between the Caspian Sea and | Election-even those few which support it protest

Col. N. B. Baker, the Pierce candidate for Governor, is a young man of winning address and ready talents, very widely known and personally popular. His nomination is worth many votes to his party. His Whig and Free Soil competitors are not so generally known,

The Senate Districts (twelve) were cut and carved on purpose to secure a 'Democratic' majority in any contingency, and it is calculated that the screws will hold now in seven of them at least. But the other folks do not concede this.

The Whigs and Free Soilers hope to carry the House, though it was two to one against them last year. The Regulars expect to save it by a greatly reduced majority. The House fills vacancies in the Senate from each District which has given no candidate a majority over all competitors, and the two Houses, in case of a similar failure of the whole People, elect a Governor.

The Legislature now to be chosen elects two U. S. Senators-one in place of Charles G. Atherton, daceased, (Jared W. Williams incumbent, under a Governer's appointment,) and the other in place of Moses Norris, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. Should the regulars hold the State, it is thought that Harry Hibbard, now in the House, and John S. Wells of Exeter will be the new Senators.

The following is the aggregate vote of New-Hampshire in the most important elections of the last fifteen

| Jeans | 1840. | Free Soil. | Dismond. | White | White | 1840. | Free Soil. | Dismond. | White | Whit

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

issue which the dominant party proclaims no issue

The Supreme Court of Michigan has affirmed the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law of that State, overruling the decision of Mr. Justice-of-the Peace Bagg and sustaining the law on all the points involved. We presume this settles the question, so far as Michigan is concerned, and that henceforth the law is to be sustained, enforced and obeyed in that Statethat is, obeyed as well as the laws inhibiting gambling, lewdness, and other vices. On the other hand, we learn that the Supreme Court

of Massachusetts will very soon-probably to-daypronounce a decision invalidating so much of the Prohibitory Law of that State as authorizes the search of suspected places for liquor, with the seizure and destruction of that same when found. How the tribes, as well as the Persian language. Perofisky took | Judges can do this without at the same time invalidating all the legal provisions whereby places are now searched for the implements of gambling, counterfeiting, &c., we cannot imagine; but those who look which separate Orenburg from Khiva, to penetrate into cannot. We are assured that this decision cannot se-

the Khivan cities, and make himself fully acquainted | riously impair the Law-that the provisions struck at by the Court have never been relied on nor considerably resorted to in the suppression of the liquor-shopsand that our friends are able to get on without them

and will geton. We hope this is true, yet consider the reasonable. ness of the reported decision. The law forbids and punishes the sale of intexicating liquors, or the keep. ing them for sale-and so far the Court say it is right But the sale is carried on in secret-none are parmit. ted to witness the act but the seller and his accomplica or accomplices -so the object of the law is defeated Well; the law proceeds to provide for the search of premises where the offenses it forbids are presumed to be carried on, and the destruction, upon due proof, of the means of offense when discovered. In short the law allows that to be done with regard to the implements of rum-selling which has from time imms morial been done without demur as to the implement of gambling. Yet this the Court pronounce unauthor ized, and thus give impunity to underground, stealthy, secret infractions of the Law. We wait to see the kind of logic whereby this is justified.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." By our Parisian letter in another column it appears that twenty medical gentlemen, hailing from America, have offered their services as army surgeons to the Czar; and on the other hand Americans have already left Paris for Turkey to assist the Moslems. So it will be seen that as to even-handed justice, America is all right in one sense. When the battle of Waterloo was about to be fought a certain London dentist was in the neighborhood, and the fight o'er, he hovered vulturelike over the scene, and with a large number of assist ants pulled teeth from the corpses of the brave, making a heavy sum by the job.

But it seems to us, seriously speaking, that the godlike attributes of the medical profession will only fully radiate when it will have no hand in patching up the rents that the national duellists make in poor humanity. For who would fight these great battles unless there were a chance of the healing art coming to the rescue of those not desperately wounded ? After the battle of Austerlitz Larry had the knife in his hands thirty hours cutting off legs and arms: and finally it fell from them. So much esteemed was the medical profession by the 'great' Napolean, that he would not admit Doctor Larry to Court: a doctor's business being to save life and not to take it; and hence in the scale of chivalry not fit to associate with human butchers. But Larry had a chivalric title given to him, and then he was admitted to Court! When Napoleon wished him to poison two thousand Mamelukes, he replied, "My business is to save life not to take it." As far as he could like any one George IV liked Sir Henry Halfourd, and would have raised him to the peerage, only he was prevented by peculiar professional considerations. When will medical men be sensible of the great dignity of their calling, and not be the dirty-putty to patch together the broken creekery of military thieves and murderers!

ROUSSEAU says the greatest triumph of virtue consists in the homage paid to her even by miscreants. So with the homage paid to the memory of Washington by European despots. Thus considered, the block of marble sent by Pius IX for the monument to be raised at the capital, is an acknowledgment on the part of the old European World of the great principle of republican liberty embodied in Washington. The destruction of this block is to be utterly condemned; for if placed in the monument it might have been pointed out as an evidence that despotism itself was forced to recognize the worth of Washington, even as is the Tory historian Alison, who says: "The highest glory of England is to have produced such a man-even in her Western wilds," thus placing his fame above that of Tudors or Guelphs, Marlboroughs or Wellingtons.

ERRORS EXCEPTED .- The Senate of our State seems to have committed a grave indiscretion. It has had the presumption to pass a bill-the Liquor bill-which is not approved by its Clerk-whereupon said Clerk asserts that "cleven of the twenty-one Senators who voted for it voted against their own judgment, believing many of the provisions of the bill unconstitutional." This is rather a grave charge to be put forth by the leading and confidential officer of the Senate; and we propose to bring its author to a test of its correctness. We suggest that the Clerk resign and the bill be reconsidered, so that the Senate shall be at liberty to amend its judgment both on the choice of a Clerk and the passage of the bill. There is evidently an error somewhere, and a new trial on both questions will be t to detect and straighten it out. What says the Clerk! N. B. We will warrant the Maine Law, well enforced, to agree with his constitution, however it may affect that of the State.

Toward the end of the sway of Legitimacy in France, during the reign of Charles X, the Opposition in the House of Deputies was reduced to fifteen or tweaty members. At one of their stormy sittings, La Bourdenraye, a most violent Legitimist, addressed the Left contemptuously, sneering at their small numbers. Casimir Perrier, the leader of this handful, retorted-We are small in number, but the country backs us."

(Nous avons la pays derrière nous.) Soon after, Legitimacy, Charles X, and La Bourdonnaye were swept away by the Revolution of 1830. There is a lesson in all this for the minority in Congress engaged in resisting the Nebraska villiany. Let the northern members bear in mind that the North backs them, and will back them to the end!

The State of Camden and Amboy having finally surrendeted itself to Stockton, Stevens & Co. future legislation in that latitude would seem to be an impertinence, and logic would indicate that the above firm, " breeches pocket " in cluded, alone prescribe, adjudicate, and execute the laws. The maid of all work qualities which the Commodore claimed as belonging to the Company are recognized by Mr Roberts, of the so-called Legislature of that State who offered during the debate on Thursday an amendment to the substitute of Mr Mills, to the effect that the Radroad Company furnish baby cars on all their reads, with all necessary appendages; and a larger view of the same sub ject consisted in the amendment of Mr. Ripley, to allow future Legislatures to meet, draw their pay and have a dinner, and go home without performing their duties,

How fathomless must be the degradation of the majority, when such a resolution as that of Mr. Ripley is proposed!

The Texan papers are inquiring who is Mr. Chatfield? They mean the Hon. Levi S., late Attorney General of New-York, now chief cook of the Moonshine Company who is down there trying to wheedle Texas out of its late grant for the Pacific Railroad. They say that instead of walking up like a man and depositing his Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, as a guaranty that his company will build the road within a specified time and taking the contract, he is making all kinds of propositions to avoid paying the bonussuch, for instance, as to endow State Universities, build Lanatic Asylums, and other things of that kind, all no doubt on the true moonshine principle. We fear Mr. Chatfield is losing his time in these efforts. He is pretty smart, but Texas takes a higher genius than his. He should have remembered that many at least of her earlier citizens emigrated there because they were altogether too smart for the older States. How could Chatfield presume to vie with them !

Mr. HENRY YATES, foreman on the Great Western Railway, between Niagara Falls and Detroit, writes to say that our correspondent at Toronto was in error as to the destruction of seven locomotives, worth \$105,000, on that road. He states that up to the present time not one engine belonging to that Company has been destroyed, though two have run off the track, and on one occasion a collision took place beoff the trace, and on one occasion a consists to a place of tween a freight train and an empty engine through the negligence of the latter's engineer, who proceeded when dark without his lamps, but it was far from destroying the engine. Mr. Yates also says that the greatest loss the Great Western Co. will sustain will be by the first engine leaving